

CRISIS ON IN EGYPT

END COMES TO REAL ESTATE BOOM SUBURBAN LANDS SHOW SLUMP IN VALUE

Lure of Quick Wealth in Speculation on the Bourse Brings Many Clerks to the Brink of Ruin

Special Cable to The Herald. CAIRO, Aug. 10.—Egypt has a speculative town value land crisis on its hands.

One of the signs of the crisis was the temporary suspension of the Cassa di Risparmio, which was closed fifteen days without being required to declare itself bankrupt—so elastic are Egyptian banking laws—and after being assisted by a local syndicate of banks and the Union Bank of Vienna, has again opened to the public.

Thus far the situation has had to deal with ordinary stock and land brokers, but now a more serious stage has been reached, and the country is entering on a period when extreme difficulty will be experienced in covering long term bills in Europe.

At the same time installments on land contracts are falling due, in which phase lies the threat of the land crisis. This crisis had its genesis in the drop in suburban land values, which recently began.

The cause of this is two-fold. First, the share market got worse and worse, so holders of town land have had to put their property on the market in order to provide cover.

Little by little all the available spare cash has been absorbed, and now one has extreme difficulty in disposing of one's holdings.

Again, in exceedingly few cases has the purchase price been paid in one lump sum. The usual procedure has been to spread the amount over several installments, and as failure to pay any one of these installments entails forfeiture of all moneys already paid, recent purchasers could not pay their installments as preferred to sell at any price rather than lose all they have paid.

Can it be wondered at, then, that a crisis is imminent? The prospect for the next few months is far from hopeful, and will provide food for great anxiety to those who control the financial and commercial interests of Egypt.

Agricultural land should not be seriously affected, however. Most of it is held by the cultivators, who, as the price of the crop increases, steadily increase their holdings.

In some isolated instances the cultivator invests in town land, but this will be found to be more the exception than the rule. Some of the agricultural lands of the hands of the companies formed for its exploitation, but the general impression is that there will be no slump in this direction.

The Easy Road to Ruin There is no doubt that the brokers have themselves to thank for the difficulties they have got into. One has been wont to look upon the Egyptian share market as a "bull" one, and the brokers have fostered this idea. They have also encouraged speculation to the extent of absolute folly by carrying out transactions for young clerks earning about \$300 a year in many instances.

On the bourse any day can be found all sorts of men hovering in and around the inner precincts, from doctors and lawyers and former state officials to the junior office clerks—all have been attracted by the glitter of the gold said to have been made. And the result for the majority of them will be ruin, hopeless ruin. It is a sad state of affairs but far better that the crisis has come now, instead of later. Egypt as a country will recover from this blow to her credit—for inevitably her credit must be affected.

Country Financially Sound But the stability of the country is as secure as ever, and with a fatherly government, husbanding the revenues and watching over the cotton crop, there need be no fear for the general future of the country. It is only a question of period, which will elapse some time, to restore that, but with the government at the back of the really sound establishments, of which there are many in the country, this should not take long, and then a long period of prosperity on beneficial commercial lines for all concerned can be looked for.

COURT ORDERS NOVELIST TO TAKE BACK HIS WIFE Mrs. William Le Queux Secures Judgment Against Her Husband. Letters Reveal Sad Family Relations

Special Cable to The Herald. LONDON, Aug. 10.—William Le Queux, the novelist, has been sued by his wife in the divorce court for restitution of conjugal rights.

Mr. Middleton, who appeared for Mrs. Le Queux, said the marriage took place in 1902.

In February, 1906, Mr. and Mrs. Le Queux were in Florence, where they had a villa. They lived there for some days, and then Mr. Le Queux left, saying it was necessary that he should go away to do some work in connection with a book he was bringing.

Mrs. Le Queux sent her husband an affectionate letter while he was away. In reply he wrote making "all sorts of complaints" against her, and at a later date she suggested a decree of separation.

Mrs. Le Queux refused to agree to this, and wrote him the following last appeal: "My Dear Willie—Won't you put an end to this miserable state of affairs? We are, I feel, drifting further and further apart every day, and I can bear it no longer."

"Won't you come back to me, or let me go back to you either here or in Italy? Do let me hear from you at once."

"With salutations, your affectionate Plectra."

There was no reply to this letter. Mr. Bayford said Mr. Le Queux did not defend the suit. He was prepared to give his wife a substantial allowance.

Mr. Justice Baggewell ordered Mr. Le Queux to return to his wife.



SIR A. CONAN DOYLE

ACCUSES CONAN DOYLE OF RANK PLAGIARISM

German Actor Says the Creator of Sherlock Holmes Pilfered from Poe, Gaboriau and Countless Others

Special Cable to The Herald. BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Ferdinand Bonn, the eccentric Berlin actor-manager, who has been growing rich and famous in recent months by producing pirated versions of Sir A. Conan Doyle's detective stories, has published an open letter wherein Herr Bonn accuses the creator of Sherlock Holmes of wholesale plagiarism from Edgar Allan Poe, Gaboriau and "countless others."

Herr Bonn says that Sir A. Conan Doyle did not dramatize these authors, as was his right, but deliberately burglarized their writings and made them his own. Herr Bonn has been considering bearding the lion in his den by producing his versions of Sherlock Holmes and "The Hound of the Baskervilles" in London, but Sir Conan has announced that he would resist such an unabashed maneuver with all the legal force the English courts would permit.

The German courts, according to Herr Bonn, have decided that his plays, based on Sir Conan Doyle's novels, are Herr Bonn's own property and he claims the right to produce them at will anywhere in the world.

The Easy Road to Ruin There is no doubt that the brokers have themselves to thank for the difficulties they have got into. One has been wont to look upon the Egyptian share market as a "bull" one, and the brokers have fostered this idea. They have also encouraged speculation to the extent of absolute folly by carrying out transactions for young clerks earning about \$300 a year in many instances.

On the bourse any day can be found all sorts of men hovering in and around the inner precincts, from doctors and lawyers and former state officials to the junior office clerks—all have been attracted by the glitter of the gold said to have been made. And the result for the majority of them will be ruin, hopeless ruin. It is a sad state of affairs but far better that the crisis has come now, instead of later. Egypt as a country will recover from this blow to her credit—for inevitably her credit must be affected.

Country Financially Sound But the stability of the country is as secure as ever, and with a fatherly government, husbanding the revenues and watching over the cotton crop, there need be no fear for the general future of the country. It is only a question of period, which will elapse some time, to restore that, but with the government at the back of the really sound establishments, of which there are many in the country, this should not take long, and then a long period of prosperity on beneficial commercial lines for all concerned can be looked for.

COURT ORDERS NOVELIST TO TAKE BACK HIS WIFE Mrs. William Le Queux Secures Judgment Against Her Husband. Letters Reveal Sad Family Relations

Special Cable to The Herald. LONDON, Aug. 10.—William Le Queux, the novelist, has been sued by his wife in the divorce court for restitution of conjugal rights.

Mr. Middleton, who appeared for Mrs. Le Queux, said the marriage took place in 1902.

In February, 1906, Mr. and Mrs. Le Queux were in Florence, where they had a villa. They lived there for some days, and then Mr. Le Queux left, saying it was necessary that he should go away to do some work in connection with a book he was bringing.

Mrs. Le Queux sent her husband an affectionate letter while he was away. In reply he wrote making "all sorts of complaints" against her, and at a later date she suggested a decree of separation.

Mrs. Le Queux refused to agree to this, and wrote him the following last appeal: "My Dear Willie—Won't you put an end to this miserable state of affairs? We are, I feel, drifting further and further apart every day, and I can bear it no longer."

"Won't you come back to me, or let me go back to you either here or in Italy? Do let me hear from you at once."

"With salutations, your affectionate Plectra."

There was no reply to this letter. Mr. Bayford said Mr. Le Queux did not defend the suit. He was prepared to give his wife a substantial allowance.

Mr. Justice Baggewell ordered Mr. Le Queux to return to his wife.

COURT ORDERS NOVELIST TO TAKE BACK HIS WIFE Mrs. William Le Queux Secures Judgment Against Her Husband. Letters Reveal Sad Family Relations

Special Cable to The Herald. LONDON, Aug. 10.—The effect of the Radio-Telegraph convention, which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has declared the government intends to ratify, is discussed in three pamphlets issued by the Electrical Press, Limited.

The pamphlets point out that "if the convention be ratified all systems of wireless telegraphy will come under international control. This the practical effect of the convention will be to bring all intercommunicative systems to a dead level of uniformity, and to make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for any new system to be tried on commercial conditions."

Among the grounds for concluding that the convention will not be in the interests of progress the following are stated: "It is impossible to believe that a convention suggested by Germany and involving the co-operation of the Marconi system (used by the British admiralty) with foreign systems can be of advantage to British imperial defense."

"The celebrated Giuseppe Mezzofanti, who died in 1882, was reputed to be able to speak fifty-two languages, while Mr. Jeremiah Curtin, who died last year at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is said to have known seventy tongues."

A good many of these languages, however, were merely dialects or modifications of other root tongues.

AUSTRIA SUBSIDIZES NEW TAILOR COLLEGE

Special Cable to The Herald. VIENNA, Aug. 10.—Under the title of the "Technical High School for Ladies and Gentlemen Tailors," the Viennese Tailors' union has arranged to open early next year an academy and school for its own members. The curriculum includes anatomy, science of materials and colors, foreign languages, commercial training and mercantile law. The state has granted it a subsidy of \$6250.

KAISER FROWNS ON WOMEN'S PETS

ROYAL LADIES HAVE QUEER FADS One Devotes Her Time to Iguanas, Another to Snakes and a Third Makes Pets of Camels

Special Cable to The Herald. BERLIN, Aug. 9.—In an article in the Wochenblatt, Herr Kriesler calls attention to the growing tendency among royal ladies of the courts of Europe to harbor strange and unconventional pets. The Kaiser, it seems, does not approve of the fashion, for he has more than once vigorously protested against his extravagant daughter-in-law, Princess Eitel-Friedrich's penchant for pet monkeys. At Potsdam she has a model monkey house, containing no fewer than fourteen of these animals.

The beautiful courtesan of Montenegro, whose unhappy marriage to the king of Saxony ended in divorce, has been seen to seek for consolation at having been deprived of her children in the extraordinary interest she takes in a number of American iguanas, which she feeds herself. The countless vegetable bill for her pets is said to amount to \$25 a week.

IS FOND OF LIZARDS

Another royal lady who has a weakness for lizards is the Duchess Vera of Wurtemberg, but it is to the countess that she is more particularly attached. While still a Russian grand duchess this high-born lady indulged her fancy for these curious pets, and with them she created a mild sensation at Stuttgart when, in 1877, she was married to the late Duke Eugene.

Princess Hildegarde of Bavaria received as a birthday present from the hereditary grand duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz a Persian lynx, or caracal, which he had brought back with him from German East Africa. It is a handsome bright brown creature with a long tail, and, although naturally fierce in disposition, it has learned to take meat direct from the hands of its royal mistress.

The czar's only granddaughter, the Grand Duchess Alexandra-Josefowna of Russia, duces two pairs of camels some years ago while on a visit to the Caucasus, and at her lovely palace outside St. Petersburg she devotes much of her time each summer to her somewhat uncommon pets.

She is reported to be the Baroness von Heideburg, the morgant and third wife of Duke George II of Saxe-Meiningen, to be a royal lover of snakes. She has several of them, and they are so tame that now and then she horrifies her husband by appearing at table with one of the reptiles coiled around her neck.

Special Cable to The Herald. LONDON, Aug. 10.—Certain Egyptologists claim to have discovered that Rameses II was a much overrated man and say he was not entitled to the appellation of "great," with which historians have honored him. Recent researches have convinced explorers that numerous temples and monuments bearing his name, and therefore supposedly his work, pre-existed him by a thousand years. Further investigations have persuaded them that the king had the vanity of seeing his own name, which he caused to be cut everywhere.

Prof. Naville, one of the official explorers of the antiquities of Egypt, says: "The more we discover about Rameses the more convinced we are he was a fraud. He was not great in any way, but he reigned for sixty years, which was far too long. His vanity was colossal. Not content with the adulation of his own people he arranged that posterity should take him at his own valuation."

Decided He Was a Great King To this end he conceived the notion of causing his name to be inscribed on every temple, statue and monument that he imagined would stand the test of time. The plan succeeded only too well for many years. In consequence of it explorers were united in deciding that he must have been a great king.

Now we are beginning to find him out. Some of the antiquities which his name appears must have existed a thousand years before he was born. Occasionally he even went to the length of erasing and substituting his own. He never was particularly, either, as to whose name was erased.

Prof. Naville gloats with satisfaction over the fact that Rameses, now snugly lying mummified in the Bulak museum, is unable to perpetrate further deceptions.

OBJECT TO INDUSTRIAL CONTROL OF THE WIRELESS British Electrical Press Says It Will Stifle Competition

Special Cable to The Herald. LONDON, Aug. 10.—The effect of the Radio-Telegraph convention, which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has declared the government intends to ratify, is discussed in three pamphlets issued by the Electrical Press, Limited.

The pamphlets point out that "if the convention be ratified all systems of wireless telegraphy will come under international control. This the practical effect of the convention will be to bring all intercommunicative systems to a dead level of uniformity, and to make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for any new system to be tried on commercial conditions."

Among the grounds for concluding that the convention will not be in the interests of progress the following are stated: "It is impossible to believe that a convention suggested by Germany and involving the co-operation of the Marconi system (used by the British admiralty) with foreign systems can be of advantage to British imperial defense."

"The celebrated Giuseppe Mezzofanti, who died in 1882, was reputed to be able to speak fifty-two languages, while Mr. Jeremiah Curtin, who died last year at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is said to have known seventy tongues."

A good many of these languages, however, were merely dialects or modifications of other root tongues.

MONK WHO WAS FAMOUS LINGUIST PASSES AWAY

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Father Erasmus Hering, the world's greatest linguist, is dead at Landshut monastery at the age of thirty-seven.

He had been a monk in the monastery for more than fifty years, and he had absolute command of thirty-three ancient and modern languages.

The celebrated Giuseppe Mezzofanti, who died in 1882, was reputed to be able to speak fifty-two languages, while Mr. Jeremiah Curtin, who died last year at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is said to have known seventy tongues.

A good many of these languages, however, were merely dialects or modifications of other root tongues.

GENERALS TO FACE COURT

DAY IS SET FOR TRIAL OF PORT ARTHUR'S DEFENDERS GEN. STOEESSEL COMPLAINS OF INJUSTICE

Desires the Trial to Be as Public as Possible and Declares That Vin-dication Will Surely Follow

Special Cable to The Herald. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—The trial of the four generals concerned in the surrender of Port Arthur is fixed for the end of September. There will be ten judges, and 160 witnesses have been summoned.

General Stoessel has a fresh and jolly look; he wears civilian clothes and is busy going through the accusation drawn up against him, in which work he is aided by his wife. General Stoessel spoke bitterly of the injustice of the press campaign against him, especially as most of his accusers are anonymous, except M. Roshin, who is backed up by General Smirnov. However, the truth will come out at the trial, which Stoessel wishes to be as public as possible, and then he will reply to all the charges made against him. He maintains that Port Arthur was not a fortress, and even the Japanese called it only "a fortified place," where they broke out Port Arthur could not fly the imperial flag because it was not a fortress.

On Own Responsibility On October 1 (new style) Kondratenko proposed to him by letter to send a telegram in cipher to the czar to make peace at once, as there was no longer any hope of victory. Kondratenko said: "So long as Port Arthur holds out we can make an honorable peace; if we do not surrender, matters will go bad with us."

When he met him next, Stoessel told Kondratenko that it was not their business to give advice, for attention would be paid only to those in supreme command, and that Port Arthur could not hold out longer than January 1 (new style).

Therefore Stoessel capitulated entirely on his own responsibility. He says that he was told by the Japanese that Port Arthur would not be answerable either for the Japanese soldiers or for the Japanese officers. Stoessel ended the interview by remarking that he knows the Japanese are as cruel as they are brave.

WOMAN TO SEARCH FOR MISSING LINK WILL TRY TO VINDICATE HER HUSBAND'S THEORY

Mrs. Margaret Selenka Will Begin Her Hunt in Java, Assisted by the Dutch and German Governments

Special Cable to The Herald. LONDON, Aug. 10.—Mrs. Leonidas Hubbard, the intrepid little Canadian woman who in the wilds of Labrador, completed the work left unaccomplished by her husband, has a rival for similar fame. Mrs. Margaret Selenka is going to the island of Java to try to find traces of the "missing link" for which her husband, the late Emil Selenka, had made a laborious search before his death in Munich three years ago.

It is well known in scientific circles that, more than ten years ago, the Dutch zoologist, Eugene Dubois, found fossilized remains on the shores of the Solo river in Trinil, Java, which he named the "pithecanthropus erectus," and which he firmly believed to be the "missing link" between man and monkey. A lively controversy was waged over the matter in which learned men took opposing sides, Prof. Witthow being among those who assailed the theories of Dubois.

Prof. Selenka, who was an eminent zoologist and a member of the Dutch government, has promised Mrs. Selenka substantial help and aid in every way. Two sappers and a great number of Kulis are put at her disposal and all government employees in the regency of Madelon where Trinil is situated, are instructed to help the expedition by all means within their power.

Germans Help in Work The academy of science in Berlin is interested in her work and is defraying part of her expenses. It is the first time in its existence that the Royal Prussian academy has thus honored a woman with its approval and substantial help.

The work of Margaret Selenka is well known and appreciated in the scientific world. When she was in Borneo with her husband for the special study of the development of the anthropoid ape, Prof. Selenka fell ill and he returned home. When the couple arrived in India they heard that the laboriously collected embryos of the anthropoid ape had been lost at sea; owing to gross carelessness on the part of the people who had been entrusted with the transport of the valuable collection.

Nothing daunted, Mrs. Selenka left her husband and while he proceeded on his way to Europe, where he had engagements to fill, she could not be postponed, she returned to the wilderness. There, after three-quarters of a year's hard work she—the only white woman among the aborigines—succeeded in getting a collection together in every way as good as the lost one.

A woman of such capabilities is the right person at the head of a great expedition and it remains to be seen if Dr. Max Mozkowski, who also went to Java after the "missing link," will work with her or in direct opposition to her.

UPTON SINCLAIR'S BOOK SUPPRESSED BY GERMANY "Industrial Republic" Is Said to Contain Unwarranted Attacks on the Kaiser, and German Authorities Act

Special Cable to The Herald. BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Upton Sinclair's latest work, "The Industrial Republic," of which a German translation is being prepared, has been interdicted by the prosecuting attorney of the federal court of the First Division. The advance sheets sent to the local papers caused unfavorable comment. Several statements contained in the book were construed as unwarranted attacks on the German emperor.

KING IS PLEASED WITH PORTRAIT

Beholds Himself on Canvas Just Fun, in the Salon of the Societe Nationale at Paris

Special Cable to The Herald. PARIS, Aug. 9.—His majesty, Chulalongkorn, king of Siam, is delighted with his portrait by M. Carous Duran, which has just been hung in the salon of the Societe Nationale, and will remain there till the exhibition closes. The picture is practically all gold. The king stands against a background of old gold plush. His dress is white, but the embroideries on the collar, belt and sleeves are of gold. His sword has a golden hilt and scabbard, his helmet is white and gold. His right hand holds a golden scepter, his breast is one mass of orders, mostly of gold, and is crossed by a golden sash. Over his shoulder he wears a cloak of cloth of gold studded with diamonds and pearls. It can easily be imagined how a painter like M. Carous Duran revelled in this magnificence, and how gorgeously his brush has rendered such a riot of gold.

GERMAN POLICIES I.O.T AIMED AGAINST FRANCE Prince Buelow Grants Interview to Figaro, in Which He Expresses Gratification at Existing Relations

Special Cable to The Herald. PARIS, Aug. 10.—Prince Buelow has permitted himself to be interviewed on German policy by M. Jules Huret, the special correspondent of the Figaro. "The imperial chancellor, commenting on the recent apparent good feeling between France and Germany, said he was delighted to see so many Frenchmen at the Kiel regatta. An improvement in relations had begun, but infinite tact and patience were needed if an understanding were to be reached.

With regard to Morocco the prince declared: "You may be sure that Germany is not going to make any difficulties or raise any obstacles for France. We will be faithful to the spirit of the agreement of Algeiras. On your side you must adopt openly and without hidden motive the policy of the open door. Germany asks nothing more of you."

The prince stated that he believed that occasions would not be few when France and Germany might come to agreement in matters of finance.

The chancellor expressed the belief that wars would become more rare as the peoples of the earth began to have more interests in common. He pointed out that Germany alone in Europe had not waged a war for thirty-five years, and stated that she had no desire for colonial expansion.

Germany's navy was intended not for aggression, but only to protect her commerce.

The prince stated that he did not believe in a slow and earnest to dream of menacing peace by a conflict with America.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS VAN DYKE PORTRAITS Critics Are Unable to Decide Which Is the Original—One Is Owned by the British Government

Special Cable to The Herald. LONDON, Aug. 10.—The mystery of the Van Dyck portrait of the Marquis Cattaneo, which bears a strong resemblance to one another. They are: The Van Dyck portrait in the national gallery, for which the nation paid £13,500.

The portrait with the signature "Edm. Spenser, 1592," belonging to Mr. Gilbert of Sutton, which is being exhibited at Graves gallery.

A portrait at Ramsgate, which is the property of Henry Yve.

The Ramsgate Cattaneo is in every way a far better picture than the picture in Graves galleries. And, more important still, there is direct evidence that the Ramsgate picture is a portrait of Battista Cattaneo.

On the piece of paper which the marquis is placing in his breast one can see distinctly the words "Batt. Cattaneo."

Points of Difference The face of the Ramsgate picture, curiously enough, is more like the Sutton than the national gallery picture. That is to say, the beard is softer and the face is rounder and not quite so stern as that in the national gallery picture.

It is in the national gallery, but there is no stone in the ring on the marquis' third finger. Furthermore, the latest Cattaneo shows the left arm, which has been cut away in the Sutton portrait.

The Ramsgate portrait measures 30x25 inches. It is in splendid condition, and has been recently revarnished. It bears no signature, however.

"I can give no pedigree to the picture," said Mr. Yve yesterday, "because it has been in my possession only since 1868. I bought it from an Ipswich dealer, who told me that it had hung in a large house in the neighborhood. We have always called it the 'Van Dyck' picture."

All the critics, amateur and professional, agreed that there was no possibility of the picture which has been so long in the family of F. J. Gilbert of Sutton, and the Van Dyck at the national gallery having been painted by the same artist.

The eyes in the Graves gallery picture are hard and almost crudely painted, and the knuckles of the hand which holds the paper are out of drawing. In the national gallery picture the eyes are "watery," expressive and exquisitely painted, and the drawing of the hand is masterly.

ENGLISHMEN PERFECT VALUABLE INVENTION

BRITISH NAVY WILL ADOPT THE DEVICE Experiments at Portsmouth Have Proved Efficacy of Apparatus Consisting of Diving Helmet and Canvas Jacket



Special Cable to The Herald. LONDON, Aug. 10.—Crews of submarines have hitherto undertaken their duty with the unpleasant consciousness that if disaster befell the vessel their chances of escape were slight in the extreme. It is so no longer.

Commander S. S. Hall, inspector commander of submarines, and Staff Surgeon Oswald Rees of H. M. S. Mercury, have at last perfected an apparatus which renders catastrophes such as that which overtook the men of the Al an impossibility, and which will enable the crew of a submarine to escape from the vessel, even though it be filled with water or poisonous gases.

Examinations of wrecked submarines after salvage show that the conditions prevailing in the submarine when a large quantity of water enters are such that if life is to be preserved, three definite problems must be solved:

Saving the crew from the effects of noxious fumes generated by the salt water which gained access to the electrical storage batteries.

Saving the crew from drowning in the submarine.

Enabling the crew to escape from the boat and ascend to the surface.

The new apparatus has been proved by experiments at Portsmouth to fulfill all these conditions, and will probably soon be adopted officially by the admiralty for use in the British fleet.

The Helmet In appearance the new invention is like a diving helmet, made of light metal, with a canvas jacket. It weighs only about ten pounds, and can be attached in a few seconds.

The air breathed by the wearer is used over and over again. The poisonous carbonic acid gas of the expired air is absorbed by a special substance called "oxylyth," which also restores to the air the requisite amount of oxygen and renders it fit again for respiration.

A practical demonstration of the apparatus was given yesterday at the works of Siebe, Gorman & Co., Limited, submarine engineers to the British admiralty.

The firm has an enormous experimental tank, into which Chief Petty Officer Hines of the royal navy descended, equipped with the new lifesaving device. The effect of the apparatus is to bring the person wearing it to the surface, and consequently Hines had to wear heavy weights, so that he could climb down the ladder to the floor of the tank.

There were glass windows in the tank, through which Hines could be seen working about with a little discomfort as if he were on land. All this time, of course, he was obtaining no fresh supply of air from outside, the headgear itself giving him all the necessary oxygen.

Suddenly Hines released the weights from his body, and in a few moments he was escaping from the conning tower of a submarine, he rose swiftly to the surface, where the dress acted as a lifebuoy.

Commander Hall, who was watching the experiment, told a newspaper representative that, equipped with the new apparatus, a man could live in the most poisonous fumes for an hour and twenty minutes.

Fatal Gas Chlorine gas, which generates immediately sea water gets into the submarine batteries, he stated, was fatal in very small quantities. Even apart from being actually dangerous to life the smallest trace in the air will cause much coughing and it is impossible just to breathe it. The most needed to get rid of the water in the boat, and, perhaps, to get her to the surface.

Special arrangements, Commander Hall added, are provided in submarines for enabling the crews to open the hatch of the conning tower under all conditions, so that they could come to surface, where the patent dress would act as a lifebuoy until they were picked up.

One of the great advantages of the new device is that the submarine crews can practice with it in the boat and under water.

Commander Hall said he was not in favor of keeping the patent a secret. "There is no reason," he said, "why foreign governments should not get it. It is not an affair of war—although its moral effect on the crew of a submarine will be enormous."

TOLSTOI IS WRITING STORY FOR CHILDREN Says He Expects to Teach Little Ones and at the Same Time Learn to Write Simply

Special Cable to The Herald. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—Count Leo Tolstoy has completely recovered from his recent illness, and has resumed work on a book for children, entitled "The Reading Circle."

In an interview with a newspaper correspondent the count said: "I am teaching the children, and at the same time I am learning myself to write truthfully and simply." He said he had completed several works which he did not wish published until after his death, the near approach of which, he observed, must make it impossible for him to bring all his many plans to fruition.

Countess Tolstoy is engaged on her autobiography—a work which her husband is following with the deepest interest. It is understood, however, that it will not be published during her lifetime.

The count recently questioned regarding the doctrines advanced by him in some of his earlier writings, and expressed great regret that in his political works his expressions should have been so harsh. "Such an aggressive tone," he said, "does not establish peace among men, but only increases existing irritation."

FAMOUS VIOLINIST PAYS HEAVY FINE FOR ASSAULT BRUSSELS, Aug. 10.—Eugene Ysaye, the Belgian violinist, and his brother, Theo Ysaye, have each been fined £2 at Antwerp today for assaulting a railway guard while traveling from Antwerp to Brussels.

They were ordered to pay the guard £250 damages.

The guard stated that when he asked to see their tickets they boxed his ears with such violence that he has since been deaf.

Everything you want you will find in the classified page. One cent a word.